

Unions charge Ministry with provoking strike

by Rory Clarke and
Larry Black

The Quebec Government is deliberately attempting to provoke a strike by the province's 80,000 elementary and secondary teachers, according to various spokespeople of the teachers' unions yesterday.

"There is little question that the government is not approaching the dispute seriously," explained Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers (PAPT) executive assistant John Vanderkaay. "This is clear from the attitudes of negotiators they send to the bargaining table. They have come with no mandate for meaningful offers, and accuse the unions of attempting to overthrow the government."

The Protestant teachers held a one-day walkout Wednesday, suspending classes in the province's 325 Protestant schools, despite a late announcement by the Quebec Association of Protestant School Boards (QAPSB), that a contract offer would finally be forthcoming Wednesday of next week.

The QAPSB, which is the third party at the Protestant negotiations and the immediate employer of the Protestant teachers, met until late Monday with Ministry of Education officials to come up with an offer to forestall the strike.

Han Suyin

Tibet has benefitted from association with China

by Judy Polumbaum

Tibet is one of the last "unknown" places on earth and has given birth to an unbelievable number of myths and misconceptions. But within the past few years there has been a "leap from a world of mystical ignorance and demons into the machine age," according to Han Suyin, who spoke to a packed Leacock 132 last night. Han, a medical doctor, novelist and historian, challenged the distorted views on Tibet, which she visited last fall.

Han said that Tibet has the status of an autonomous region of the People's Republic of China. Tibetans constitute one of 54 national minorities in China. Han found that the Tibetan population is composed of several differentiated groups.

Tibet was unified under one leader in 641, but its subsequent history saw an increasing fragmentation of power among warring lords, said Han. Gradually the Buddhist Church, brought to Tibet by a Han princess, rose to prominence. "Secular power slipped from the hands of the lords into the

hands of the monks, and one Buddhist sect, the Yellow Bonnet, emerged most powerful."

By the seventeenth century, the fifth Dalai Lama, considered the god-king of the sect, had built fortified monasteries and effectively taken over the reins of temporal power.

Han characterized the Tibetan monastic system as "virtual genocide." In order to replenish the ranks of the celibate monks, 20 to 25 percent of Tibetan males entered the monasteries. Thus, a population of 12 million in the tenth century had declined to less than one million by 1949.

"This so-called mystical and wonderful religious system" maintained its secular and religious power by an elaborate theory of reincarnation, which Han described.

Monasteries, the landlords, and the nobility cooperated to keep 90 percent of the Tibetan people in serfdom. The largest monastery, a fortified city spread over three hills, housed 12,000 monks who were tended by 40,000 hereditary slaves, she commented.

Following the liberation of China in 1949, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) entered eastern Tibet, and by 1951 had reached the capital city of Lhasa. The Dalai Lama, a boy of 16 years, packed 1000 horses with gold and fled with his family to India, but Nehru advised him to return.

A 17-point agreement was signed between the Dalai Lama and the central government in Peking, recognizing Tibet as part of China and the Dalai Lama as the representative of local government. The agreement also made provision for the institution of social reforms in due time.

Foreign interference in support of the traditional rulers developed during 1957-58. "Secret agents and parachuting in arms sounds a bit CIA-ish," noted Han, "and it is CIA-ish." She mentioned an interview with an ex-monk, who described to her how foreign-supplied weapons were stored in the monastery, in preparation for an uprising.

In 1959, after many PLA units had been withdrawn, and a

continued on page 3

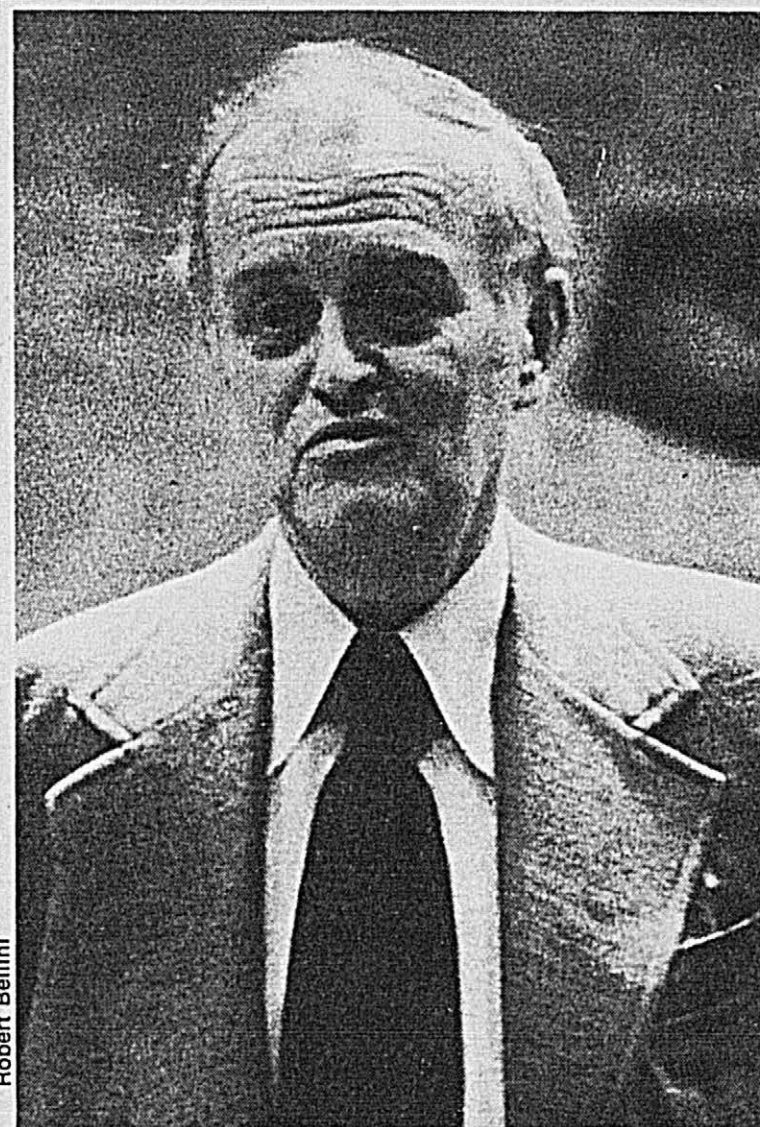
"who have been strongly discouraged" from even the mildest protests."

According to Bob Doyle of the Catholic teachers union, PACT, the Government has been using selective retaliation against teachers in their schools who have been withholding marks as a pressure tactic. Over five hundred teachers have had their pay cheques docked for as much as eight days. More than 2500 Catholic teachers rallied yesterday afternoon in a hastily-organized demonstration of support for these teachers.

The teachers have been negotiating with the Government for over eight months since their contracts expired, but have had no clear offer from the Government. "We certainly have reached a new stage in labour relations in Quebec when teachers have to take job actions simply to extract a contract offer."

The teachers' demands centre around wages, which according to Peacock, have fallen relative to the rising cost of living since 1972. "We have highly qualified teachers in Quebec making between 11 and 12,000 dollars a year."

Other demands include a reduction of work load, while the government has indicated it wishes to increase the hours and student-teacher ratio.



J.M.S. Careless speaking last night

Careless beliefs: cities cited

by Tony Porter

According to historian J.M.S. Careless, international power systems are related to urban-rural power systems.

Speaking on metropolitanism and imperialism in Canada, Careless outlined what he called a "freewheeling, loose and unending pattern for Canadian history."

Metropolitanism deals with the dominance of the city over the country. It is, according to Careless, an alternate view to that "structure, experience, even thinking of imperialism that runs through Canadian history."

"Canadian history is full of empires, such as, fur, fish, shipping, timber and oil empires," said Careless. These imperial systems were also urban nuclei springing up along lines of trade. Even fur hinterlands had "immature, metropolitan communities in embryo," he added.

Careless saw changes in technology as producing changes in types of metropolitan systems. The decline of Halifax and its maritime hinterland was caused by developments in railways and shipbuilding.

Montreal with its agricultural hinterland overtook Fort York as a metropolis because it required greater investment and

settlement than Fort York's fur hinterland.

According to Careless, much of Canadian history can be seen as conflicts between metropolitan systems. Toronto's access to New York via the Erie canal allowed it to compete with Montreal's easier access to the Canadian west. Today, Edmonton and Vancouver still compete for the Peace River hinterland.

Careless feels that the metropolis-hinterland relationship could be seen as another form of colonial exploitation. "Certain centres use and abuse ordinary people whose only recourse is to organize and confront," he said.

Despite this, he felt the relationship was not necessarily a negative one and suggested substituting "utilization for exploitation and complementation for confrontation," as these terms were more "value-free."

PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Daily will be giving photo pages on any subject for all photographers. Anyone wishing to exhibit pictures should drop by the Daily office to discuss the technical aspects or phone Bob Bellini any day around noon at 392-8955.

today

Amnesty International:
Campaign against political torture in Uruguay. There will be a booth set up in the Union today. For information call 843-8323.

Players' auditions:
Auditions today for the Players' Club production of "Adaptation" by Elaine May, from 1 pm until 3. For information call 392-8989.

Committee Against Racism [CAR]:

Meets tomorrow at Carrefour International, 4558 deLorimier, a few doors north of Mt. Royal Ave. Topic: Building the Anti-racist Movement in the Unions. Also a tribute to the late Paul Robeson. Info: 484-1442, 271-1241.

McCord Museum [690 Sherbrooke St. W.]:
Opening today 'til June. Exhibit "Peter Pitseolak, Eskimo Photographer", photographs dating from 1939 to the early 60s. Also on view: "Quebec and

Its Environs", prints and watercolours from the permanent collections, 1795-1850. Through May 16. Fri-Sun, 11-6; Admission free. Tel: 392-4778-Fri. 392-4774-Sat. & Sun. Research by appointment.

MCF: The McGill Christian Fellowship invites you to spend a day with Bill Mason, award-winning film-maker with the NFB. Mr. Mason will present his films, some of which have been nominated for Academy Awards. Join us Sat. from 10:30-5 in Rm. H651 of the Hall Bldg., Concordia U., 1455 de Maisonneuve. Bring a lunch. Adm. \$1.

Malaysian-Singapore Students Association:

Filmshow, Union 327. 7:30 pm: The Railrodder, Samsara, Multiple Man. 9:45 pm: (Malaysia and Singapore) Pearl of the Orient, Singapore Island City, Great Kites. And more. Refreshments. All Welcome. Free admission. Chew 849-6734, Geok-Sum 284-2164. Also Badminton tournament tomorrow, Currie 12:30 pm. Trophy and prizes. Refreshments. Info: Mike, 849-0855, Eric, 844-7630 today.

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Women's centre proposed

by Theresa Chruscinski

A proposal was made yesterday at the Academic Policy Committee meeting to establish a McGill Centre for Teaching and Research on Women.

According to Professor Margaret Gillette of the Faculty of Education, "this Centre is partly a response to a general movement that all Canadian universities have been enjoined to take." The University of British Columbia has already set up an office to improve conditions of women in both academic and non-academic

positions.

The office at UBC resulted from a conference of the University Association of Canadian Colleges held in Ottawa last year. During that conference, the role of women in higher education was discussed.

Gillette said that McGill's Centre would be "to provide a means of communication on current research activities related to women, to serve as a sounding board for ideas and as a means for generating solidarity amongst academics researching teaching courses

which would focus on women."

The Centre would also serve the community at large in providing information and research. As Gillette added, "there is no clearly definable source present at McGill to serve the current demand for research and information concerning women's issues."

The proposed centre is seen by Gillette as working jointly with the Women's Union. The recent crisis at the Women's Union indicates to her that a permanent tool is needed to help women in a university sphere.

around campus

Bilingualism effects on behaviour to be explored

What are the social, educational and psychological effects which bilingualism (speaking two or more languages) has on an individual and on a society?

Can these effects be considered beneficial or detrimental? Scholars from the United States and Canada will gather at Plattsburgh March 12 and 13 to discuss the phenomenon of bilingualism as it relates to a variety of questions from such disciplines as psychology, sociology, anthropology, education, political science, speech and hearing, communications, foreign languages, as well as other behavioural sciences.

A group of Plattsburgh State

faculty and students who have been actively fostering interest in the study of linguistics for the past four years have organized the multidisciplinary conference on bilingualism and have generated support for it from various academic departments as well as from the Office of Student Activities. Additionally, they have received a grant from the College's Rosenberg Fund which will help offset the costs of bringing noted Canadian scholars to campus.

Professor Wallace E. Lambert of the McGill University Department of Psychology, widely recognized as one of the leading international scholars in the study of bilingualism,

will deliver the opening lecture at the March 12 session of the conference. Other Canadian scholars who will address the conference include Professor Peter McCormack from Carleton University in Ottawa, Dr. Norman Segalowitz from Concordia University, and Professors Donald Taylor and Richard Tucker from the Department of Psychology at McGill.

The conference is open to all interested persons and there will be no registration charge. Further details may be obtained from Dr. Peter Hornby, Department of Psychology, State University College at Plattsburgh, New York 12901, phone (518) 564-2106.



Today's thought:

Neither rain nor sleet nor cold of night can keep faithful students from the joy to be sifted from wise and jovial old professors. As we plod our path through the portals of intelligent perception, we must remember that Maoists can be good guys. As Feinstein says, we don't have the truth either.

Han Suyin...

continued from page 1

committee to prepare for regional autonomy was formed with the Dalai Lama at its head, the time seemed opportune for an insurrection. But by that time, said Han, "serfs and slaves and even many monks would not go along."

So, the Dalai Lama fled Lhasa for the second time. "He threw himself out," as Tibetans say today, and his departure cleared the way for real reform. The slaves and serfs were released, and the power of the monasteries was broken.

Religion is still practiced in Tibetan monasteries, and

monks receive government subsidies on which to live, but no longer have huge estates or slaves, she said.

Tibetans are now determined to overcome their "three great lacks," said Han. One of these is lack of fuel. Over the centuries, due to "indiscriminate cutting of wood to warm the fires of the monasteries," the land was denuded of forests. "The only trees left were those in the gardens of the rich."

Another lack is of transport. Han said that Tibet had no roads until the PLA came in, and that 16,000 kilometres of road have been built since. "Everything that is needed must be brought by truck, and 30 out of 100 trucks had to bring oil."

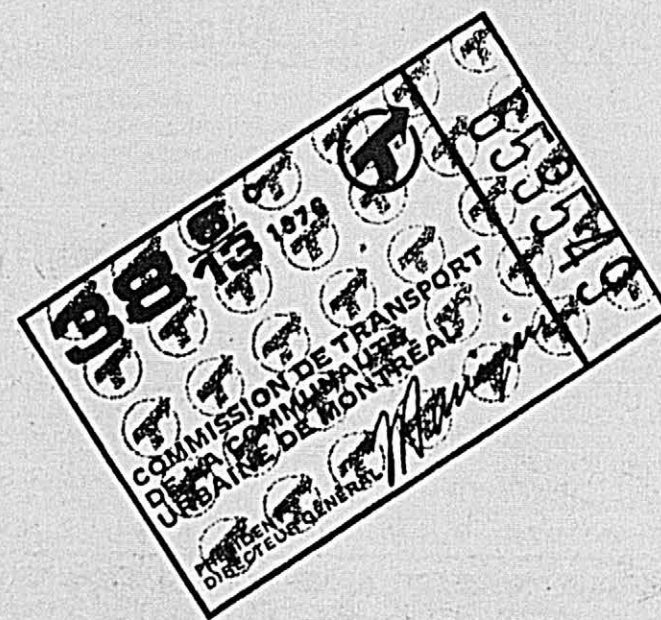
The most evident lack, however, is that of population. Unlike other areas of China, where family planning is strongly emphasized, in Tibet demographic growth is being promoted.

Han found that "maternal and child care is now the number one priority." Pre-natal care, preventive inoculations, and all other medical services are provided to Tibetans free of charge.

The health network is run primarily by Tibetans, and most health personnel are Tibetan, although visiting medical teams from Shanghai and other urban centres still provide care and training, she commented.

Because of the shortage of human labour power, rapid mechanization of agriculture is necessary to provide Tibet's growing population with sufficient food, Han said. Traditionally, Tibetan women did all the hard manual work, and evidently still do so in the fields and on irrigation projects.

But Han saw industrialization preceding apace, in the form of expanding repair and assembly shops, the establishment of textile plants, and plans to harness hydroelectric power.



Triumph of justice:

Five years for thirty-five cents

by Barney Whitesman

The students who were arrested last December, (Daily, Dec. 5, 1975), by MUCTC security police for using counterfeit Metro transfers, are awaiting trial on charges of making and using false documents. If convicted, the students face possible sentences ranging from 14 years imprisonment to a minimal fine and a criminal record of five years.

According to an MUCTC spokesperson, Detective Sergeant S. Mercier, the students appeared in Municipal Court on February 11, where it was decided that a trial would be held. The date for the trial is to be chosen in Sessions Court on March 1.

One of the students claims that his sole motive in the offense was to "save myself a couple of bucks" on the Metro fares to and from school. He

said that the students involved were mainly first offenders who have now subsequently "learned their lesson." Many of the students have already spent one night in jail, he said.

To carry the prosecution of the students any further would "be like flogging a dead horse" he said, claiming the MUCTC has gotten publicity out of the incident already. "No one in their right heads, would attempt to use counterfeit transfers now."

The student does not know what punishment awaits him. He was openly resentful of the fact that he and others in the same position face such stiff charges which could ruin their careers for a "socially inoffensive crime." Meanwhile, dealers of hard drugs hawk their dangerous wares openly in front of concert halls with little fear of police reprisal, he said.

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letters

To the Daily:

There seems to be little middle ground on the question of Tibet. The country is as inaccessible now as it was fifty years ago, and, generally, the only viewpoints available are those of Chinese or of Tibetan refugees, who, like most refugees, tend to be somewhat bitter toward those who drove them out of their country.

Dr. Han Suyin, a novelist of the first rank, spoke on the subject of Tibet at McGill last night, and there seemed hope she would present a balanced, fair picture of the situation in Tibet. She is, after all, not only a novelist of international reputation, but also an historian and admirer of the Chinese revolution.

Unfortunately, it was the partisan of the Chinese revolution who dominated the historian. Han is Chinese, and not Tibetan, and her talk contained not one word to make China uncomfortable. It is nothing short of amazing that a people can be so perfect.

Han spoke at length of the evils of pre-revolution Tibet; of its feudal, theocratic and repressive society. In fact, she mustered an extraordinary amount of social rage for one whose books have sold millions of copies in capitalist bookstores. She described a social system, dominated by monks, that was so horrible it would justify any military or political action: ninety percent of the population in serfdom, genocide, mass starvation, beatings, the killing of twins and the burning of their mothers and a total lack of medical care. Oddly enough, Tibetan medicine showed up later in the talk, much admired and studied by the Chinese.

There is no denying the backwardness of Tibetan society, but being Tibetan, I know conditions were nothings at all like Han described. Important aspects of pre-revolution Tibet did have to change, in fact were already changing, but there was much more that was worth preserving. Was the destruction of the secular power of the monkhood worth the loss of the unquestioned spiritual power of

Tibetan Buddhism? Why did a hundred thousand Tibetans escape from Chinese Tibet? After living in the western world, why do they and many still in Tibet continue to follow the path of Buddhism and respect His Holiness The Dalai Lama as head of state in his government in exile in Dharamsala, India?

But the central political question of the evening was whether Tibetans are in fact a minority group of Chinese. Han presented the Chinese view: that Tibet is and always has been a part of China. But that's not the way Tibetans feel—not just the refugees but many if not most of those still in Tibet. The initial Chinese incursion was met with resistance, and there is resistance to this day in the form of armed uprisings.

Han documented her case with examples of Imperial Chinese suzerainty over Tibet. It seemed a strange justification for the absorption of Tibet: a revolutionary government turning to the precedents of the archaic government it overthrew.

Han's lecture was followed by a slide presentation. Strangely, many of the horrors described in the lecture reappeared during the slide show as quaint and often laudable local customs. There was a good deal of laughter during the slide show, as the audience enjoyed the simple but dedicated Tibetans and Han poked fun at the monks.

A question period followed in which Han answered what is known in the newspaper business as softballs—high, hard and over the middle. (The questions were taken in written form.) The one contentious question, on whether security problems motivated the Chinese invasion, she dismissed, saying the questioner had obviously not listened to the lecture and knew nothing of history. It was a serious question often considered by serious political scientists, but the audience applauded her refusal to deal with it.

The McGill audience last night was friendly to the People's Republic, and those with difficult questions about

COMMENT

Quebec Government toys with angry teachers' ploy

Why would the Quebec Government want to provoke a strike by the province's elementary and high school teachers?

The Government has very little to lose by forcing teachers into such a position. As the union representatives have pointed out, there is lots of money to be saved in salaries during the strike, which can be used elsewhere.

There's no question that the Government will not be able to break a strike by teachers. The teachers, relative to other strikers, dislike temporary sacrifice and the Government has the added insurance of having gains limited by federal wage controls.

And there's the important issue of support for the strike, both from the general public and within the union. Realists in the union doubt that those parents who presently tolerate or even condone the teachers' harassment tactics will continue to voice support when their children aren't going to school, and are hanging around the house.

And then of course, there's the memories of '72, conjured up early in the dispute by the government's reference to "overthrowing the government." The Provincial Association of

Protestant Teachers (PAPT), hardly a revolutionary group now or then, aligned itself with the Common Front. The Government, using the time-honoured ploy of "commie-calling," was able to construe the entire affair as an attempt to seize state power. An heroic government thus captured the necessary fears of a misinformed public, and was able to legislate all the strikers back to work with grossly unfair settlements.

It's unlikely, again, that either a slightly better informed public, or a number of divided teachers' unions are going to be able to overcome those kinds of odds.

And so the Government is left with the important precedent of a quashed strike to enter its serious negotiations with the 180,000 members of the common front of public sector unions.

The money it has effectively channelled away from education, as other provincial governments have, can then be redirected into far more profitable projects, like the abuse of natural resources, or the staging of gala events.

Larry Black
Rory Clarke

Chinese policy were catcalled as reactionaries. But it is not reactionary to ask the same hard questions of China one asks of the other superpowers, no matter how popular Chinese policy is. What was China's primary reason for annexing Tibet? Was it necessary to torture and kill the monks to

suppress the religious system? What element of racism is there in Chinese policy in Tibet? How long will the Tibetan culture continue to exist, if it still does?

History is a complex subject, with many sides, and it needs the passage of time and the

passage of passions. Han spoke last night not as a scholar but as a partisan. She presented the Chinese presence in Tibet as a simple question, and the audience was happy to accept simple answers.

Tsedor Kashi

today

Engineering Pub Nite:

St. Catherine's Brasserie, 893 St. Cath. 7 pm. General Adm. \$1, Eng. & women 50 cents.

MFS:

Tonight: Onibaba at L-132, 7 and 9:30, 75 cents. Tomorrow: El Topo at FDA, 7 and 9:30, 75 cents.

Arts and Science Students Important notice:

Pick up your verification letter from Monday, February 23, to Friday, February 27, 9 am to 5 pm, ground floor, Dawson Hall.

Solidarity with Uruguay:

Amnesty International table in the Union from 12 to 2 containing information about the situation of political prisoners, dictatorial repression and tortures in Uruguay. Everybody welcome. Info: 844-7801.

India Students' Association:

Weekly Informal meeting, Union 327, 5:30—8 pm. All welcome.

Frontier College:

Work in Canada's outlying communities as a labourer-teacher. Info. meeting today 1 pm McGill Manpower Room B-4.

M.O.C. Ski Trip: Saturday, Feb. 21. Glen Mountain. M.O.C. members \$10.00. Non-members \$11.00. Tickets at Union Box Office. Information: Amy 849-9639. A.K. and J.K.

Players' Theatre:

Players' Theatre requires help with construction of the set of *After Haggerty*. Anyone with a few hours to spare and an interest in theatre or in simply wielding a hammer come up

and see us at Players, 3rd floor Union or call 392-8924. The help would be greatly appreciated.

Montreal Jewish Single

Graduate Assoc.:

Hillel invites all university graduates to come and listen to Yose Levy speak on "Sex and Civilization." This will take place on Sunday Feb. 29 at the Concordia Hillel, 2130 Bishop at 7:30. Info Susie 856-9171 (days) or Lillyann 688-0745 (evenings). Also come to our Bavarian Evening on Sunday 22 Feb. Info: 688-0745.

Gay McGill:

Gay McGill Office and library open today from 2:00—5:00 pm. Everybody is welcome to drop by (Union room B-41) or phone (392-8917) for information about the group, or to read, or just to talk.

Figleaf falls; federal follies feeble

by Nancy Cooper

In recent weeks a huge fig leaf has come fluttering down to earth and left many people in "high" places with embarrassed smirks on their faces. For a couple of months Prime Minister Trudeau and friends had been trying to convince the Canadian people that the Liberal Government's "anti-inflation" programme was really going to work. He whistled about the country giving tear-jerker speeches on how people would have to learn constraint, on how workers would have to give up demands for higher wages and on how corporations were going to have to voluntarily keep their prices from rising.

Yet, little by little, the fig leaf that had been hiding the flaws in the vital parts of the Government's wage "and price" controls was slipping lower and lower. Today the flaws are readily apparent, and only those afraid to look or those blinded by their class interests are unable to see them.

By now we have all heard about the wage and price controls, Bill-C73, or the "Trudeau Law" as it's unaffectionately known among workers.

Like everything else the Government throws our way, it's shrouded in myths and leaves one with the vague feeling of being duped. McGill maintenance workers are face-to-face with the Trudeau Law in their negotiations with the Administration for a new contract. After nine months of negotiations, the latest Administration salary offer was unanimously rejected by the workers last weekend. This offer was based on government "anti-inflation" guidelines.

Students, coming from different class backgrounds, are affected in different ways by the controls. If they come from a working class background, they may have already felt the pinch of the Trudeau Law. Their parents may be struggling as part of the Common Front, which regroups 185,000 workers in the public sector in Quebec, for better salaries and working conditions from the Quebec Government.

Other students, with families in the white collar sector, may not have been hit so hard. Students in the education and nursing faculties are watching the present Common Front struggle with interest, as their salaries when they start working will very much depend on what the present workers can win. Yesterday, 125,000 students in Protes-

tant schools were without classes as teachers held a one-day strike because of a delayed contract offer.

Those few students whose background entitles them to membership in Canada's ruling class are probably not affected by the controls and are probably breathing a sigh of relief that they were put into effect.

The Law affects students in different ways. But the Law affects workers in exactly the same fashion. It hits them right where they are most vulnerable, in their pay cheques, their salaries.

It sets a 10 percent ceiling on salary increases made up of eight percent to match rising prices and another two percent to match the growth of the economy. The problem with this formula is that the rate of inflation in Canada is not now eight percent, or 10 percent, but 11.3 percent by conservative estimates. This means that if the situation doesn't change (and weak price controls may see to it that it doesn't), workers' real incomes even including the 2 percent for productivity will fall by 1.3 percent.

The Government's Anti-Inflation Board (AIB) has so far been exceedingly stringent in its application of the wage "and price" controls with regard to wages. At the Irving Pulp and Paper Company in New Brunswick, the AIB rejected an agreement for a 23.8 percent wage increase the 500 woodworkers had succeeded in winning. It was cut down to 4 percent and the company recently was fined \$125,000 for continuing to pay the correct amount.

Meanwhile what's happening to the "price controls?" Here the situation is not quite as clear cut. Whereas wage bargaining takes place out in the open and increases are easy to identify, price decisions take place behind the closed doors of boardrooms and we only find out about the occurrence after the fact.

All companies with 500 or more employees are supposed to file detailed reports to the AIB on prices, profits, and dividends by the end of next week. Already many companies are stating that it will be "virtually impossible" to meet the deadline. So far only one example of price hikes has reached the AIB for a ruling. Loblaw's, part of the powerful Weston Company, with the largest sales of all Canadian companies, hiked its prices by changing the name of a Toronto store and then changing its prices—upwards. The AIB, which has so far ruled on every wage increase, refused to make a ruling.

The Commission has also failed to

restrain the price increases of some other Canadian monopoly companies. Reed Corporation and CIP jumped the price of paper by \$25 a ton recently and Bell Telephone, whose profits were up a record 17 percent last year, pushed for and won government approval for rate hikes. Canadian oil, not included under the price controls, threatens to climb up \$3 a barrel in the next few weeks (a 25 percent increase). Also, according to the President of Dominion, the average cost of food will rise 15 percent this year. Food is also not covered under the guidelines. It is obvious that there is some discrepancy between the ferocity with which the guidelines are being applied to wages and the timidity with which the AIB is approaching prices. Let's look at some reasons for this.

A quick look at the administrators of the Federal Government's "anti-inflation" program is enlightening. To administer the controls efficiently, a "Prices and Incomes Review Board" has been set up. Leading the board are Jean-Luc Pepin, president, and vice-president Beryl Plumtre.

Pepin is a former federal minister of Industry and Commerce. Today, he is president of Interimco, a counselling agency in industry and commerce. He is also director of such concerns as Power Corp, Bombardier Ltée, and Canadian Celanese. Here is a direct representative of the Canadian ruling class—the small handful of financial and industrial magnates who own the factories, the commercial establishments, the banks, the means of transportation and the natural resources—in control of the wage and price controls. It takes little imagination to figure out whose interests he serves and to which whistle he will respond.

Plumtre, of "rotten eggs" fame, is the former president of the "Food Prices Review Board." Before being given the job of vice-president she had been quoted as saying that if food prices rise it is because of increases in the salaries of workers in the food industry. It's obvious that their records make these two the perfect team for the new board.

A look at the steps the government has taken to deal with the incredible amount of paperwork that the control guidelines entail gives us further insight into the government's intentions. To enforce the complex guidelines it has devised, the Government decided to add 200 new staff to do the work of the Anti-Inflation Board, 40 of whom are to be public relations officers.

Many of the 1500 large corporations the Government is dealing with probably employ as many high power accountants as are available to the entire government. Fudging costs is going to be extremely easy. As an example, it is estimated by James Gourley, director-general of the audit for Revenue Canada, that many large monopoly companies utilize the "best brains in the world" when it comes to shuffling profits out of the taxman's reach. He estimated that revenue lost to the Government through tax evasion and other loopholes was already in excess of \$2.8 billion a year. The corporations are going to find the AIB easy picking, and will remain in effective control of their financial data and reports.

Canada needed a staff of more than 10,000 during the war to administer much less unpopular controls over a much less complicated economy. The US had a staff of more than 5,000 to administer its control program in the early '70s, and later a top administrator of that program said five times that number would be needed if they were ever serious about applying price

controls. But the Canadian Government intends to add a staff of only 200 to administer its program. The lack of adequate controls over prices and the types of people chosen for top positions in the government's control program are typical of the complicity between government and state apparatus and the ruling class in Canada.

The Government has suggested that it will ease its price monitoring task by asking that it be notified of a limited number of price increases before they take effect. A look at the British experience in this regard shows that this is just a further attempt to pull the wool over our eyes. A similar notification period in Britain operated from July 1967 to June 1970.

Despite the Government's own estimate of 3 million price changes a year taking place in Britain at the time, only 2,126 price change notifications were received by the Government over the whole three-year period, and of these, 1,807 were accepted. This meant that out of 9 million price changes, the Government price control machinery either modified or rejected a grand total of 345. It's doubtful that our Canadian government will do as well.

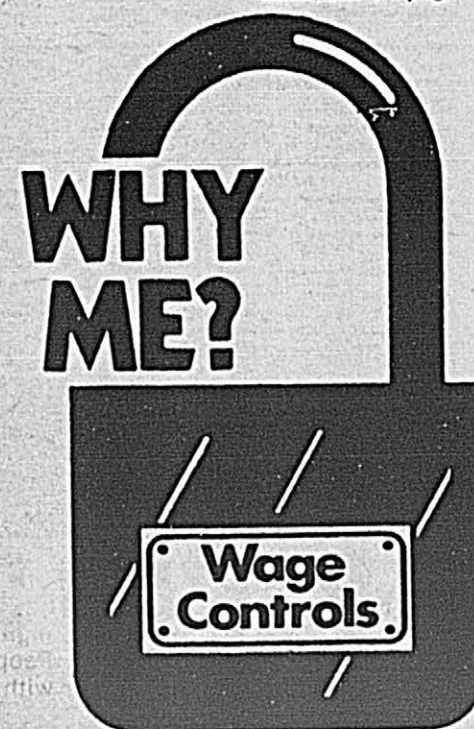
Wage "and price" controls have historically accompanied high rates of unemployment and cuts in government spending on social services to induce deflation, and the Trudeau Law is no exception. Unemployment in December was the highest it has been since the Great Depression. At the same time that the wage restraint legislation went through the House of Commons, so did the Unemployment Insurance Bill, in which the Government redefined the normal rate of unemployment as 5.6 percent rather than 4 percent.

The wages and incomes policy was introduced at this time because the Canadian ruling class is attempting to make it through a tough capitalist crisis marked by recession, monetary disorders, inflation and falling profit rates.

The falling profit rate is the statistic that gives the ruling class a belly ache. It is not merely inflation that the wage restraint of an incomes policy is designed to deal with. The Trudeau Government has introduced an incomes policy at a time when the collective power of workers threatens to redistribute the share of the national income from rapidly falling profits to wages and salaries. Profits were down 9.6 percent last summer compared to the same period in 1974 for 3,000 of the largest corporations in Canada.

A glance back in history is enlightening. The percentage of the national income accounted for by

continued on page 6



Nancy Cooper is a member of the McGill Circle of the Canadian Communist League [Marxist-Leninist]

(“ ”)

"Quote-unquote" is a new Daily department devoted to miscellaneous essays on various subjects, serious, humorous, and in between.

Why does student apathy exist?

Events of the past few months have led many to blame student apathy for every problem encountered in the University.

Lack of support for the Students' Society, for the McGill Community Festival, for Redmen football, hockey and basketball games, and for the Winter Carnival have all been cited as examples of this apathy. The general consensus among observers seems to be that apathy is here to stay, and that it is a great explanation for all that is wrong with McGill.

However, this argument is obviously not a complete explanation. Problems with lack of participation in McGill events and activities do not end with student apathy. The cynicism of the seventies may have replaced the activism of the sixties, but the question remains of why students do not respond. Norman Stark is the business manager for the McGill Daily. How can you tell?

to those occurrences which directly affect them.

For example, the closing of Gertrude's in the good old days would have brought a deluge of protest. Today, Gertrude's slips away without so much as a wave of a picket sign. Athletic events, once standing-room-only, are now free, but the only cheering comes from a small band of die-hard Americans, sitting almost alone in near-empty stands.

Events like Winter Carnival draw only a fraction of their former crowds, and a potentially exciting event like the McGill Community Festival suffers from lack of student participation, and abysmal attendance.

Clearly, something is wrong, but it would be a mistake to place the blame entirely with student apathy.

Students are obviously not apathetic when it comes to class work, nor about more personal matters such as physical fitness. The libraries are always

crowded, intramural and instructional athletics enrolments are way up, and it seems very clear that these are what interests the student at McGill today.

What then is to be done? It is clear that outside activities are beneficial, and should be part of the university experience. One can debate the merits of present attitudes versus those of the past but it is obvious that the new values are here to stay, at least for a little while. If one assumes that students would engage in stimulating extracurricular activities if they had the time, the obvious solution is for the University to provide for this opportunity.

The four-one-four program now in use at many schools in the United States would probably not be feasible here, given the large number of commuting students, and the shorter school year. The program calls for two four-credit semesters, with one month of independent study in between. However, a few

days off for a series of speakers and seminars, similar to those offered by the McGill Community Festival might be in order.

It would require two main ingredients to be a success. The first is a commitment on the part of the University administration, in making the time and resources available, and the second a realization on the part of the students that a university experience is something more than just classes and the libraries.

A program of this sort would not only provide an alternative educational experience, but would also put an end to the spectre of student apathy which seems to prevail on campus. Maybe it is too much to expect the whole university community to work together on something as "frivolous" as this, but it is certainly needed to liven up this campus.

—Norman J. Stark

Wages...

continued from page 5

wages and salaries fell from 72.8 percent in 1970 to 67 percent in 1974 while big business profits shot up from 17 percent in 1970 to 22.3 percent in 1974. Since the middle of 1974, however, the picture has changed. The share going to the working class increased to 70.8 percent by mid '75 while big business profits and interest fell to 20.1 percent.

This shift took place because of an increase in the militancy of workers who wanted to keep pace with inflation. In 1974 in Canada, strikes led to the

loss of more than six million days as workers were willing to suffer hardship to win just demands.

Suddenly the ruling class panicked. They looked ahead and realized that more than a million workers would be renewing their work contracts in 1976, and 350 important contracts would be negotiated. It was time to act before it became too late. The government was called upon to protect profits and the wage and price controls were implemented.

Across Canada millions of workers are being hit by Bill C-73. The "anti-inflation" program was designed to hit and hit hard. By aiming at controlling salaries in the 1500 biggest plants,

where there are 500 or more workers, the law strikes at the heart of the industrial working class where it is in general the strongest and the best organized. Workers have fought long and hard for the increased salaries that they have managed to gain, and for the right to organize and unite to gain better working conditions and decent wages.

The wage freeze guarantees the workers nothing. Many unorganized workers, especially women workers, will not even gain 10 percent wage hikes over the length of the wage controls. The government has said that it will allow increases which would bring low paid workers up to \$3.50 an hour even if this involved more than a 10-percent

increase. But this is not a guarantee of that amount, but rather "permission" to get it.

By striking at the centre and most organized sector of the working class, the government has clearly drawn the battle lines. Any struggle against the Trudeau Law is part of a class-against-class struggle. The state—that is the Government, courts, police and other potentially repressive mechanisms—have clearly come down on the side of the ruling class.

The battle is on.

In another article we will look at the fight against the Trudeau Law and other repressive laws that are being handed down in ever-increasing numbers.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates, 3 consecutive insertions: non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements — \$3.00, maxi-

mum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word; all others — \$6.00, maximum 20 words, 30 cents per extra word (even if sponsored by non-profit-making organization).

ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Film Society: Weds.—Reptilicus, L-132, 8 pm., 50 cents. Friday—Onibaba, L-132, 7 & 9:30, 75 cents. Saturday—EL TOPO, FDAA, 7 & 9:30, 75 cents.

The Graduates' Society presents a Disney Cartoon Parade featuring MM, DD, Gooly & Silly Symphonies. Saturday, Feb. 21, L-132, 11:00 & 1:30, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS

LIBERTARIANS: If you advocate both economic as well as civil liberties & are interested in involving yourself in political action & educational activities contact the Libertarian Party of Quebec: P.O. Box 146 Brossard, Quebec for more information.

Moving? Ex-graduate student with trucks—the professionals in Montreal—lowest rates—insured—Tim 481-6385.

SEWING WORKSHOP—free courses, mornings & afternoons, M-F. Sewing & remodelling clothes at all levels. CREATIVE CROCHET, knitting, embroidery, smocking, needlepoint. 288-7489, 276 Sherbrooke St. W. (at Jeanne Mance).

Experienced GUITAR teacher now accepting beginners, intermediate. Popular. \$30 month. 524-9568.

FOR SALE

Weight loss sale: dresses, pants & skirt-suits, vests, blouses, slacks, evening gowns. Sizes 18½-22½. Also lovely Avon jewelry & some misc bed linen. Very good condition. Most items \$5 & under, nothing more than \$10. Must sell before moving at end of Feb. 288-5496 eves & weekends (keep trying!)

MOVING! Must sell all furniture & household items! Also guitar & case, ladies' 10-speed, luggage, tape recorder, electric rollers, magazines, etc., etc. Phone 288-4592.

BSR turntable, \$20; Heathkit mono-tube amplifier, 30 watts RMS, \$30; Altec N-801-8A, crossover, damaged flange \$55. Robert 389-2992.

JOBS

Wanted: students willing to engage in English conversation with non-English, non-French-speaker, 2-3 eves per week for 1½ hrs each time. Hours flexible, remuneration to be discussed. 879-1076 days, ask for Mlle. Morganti.

Earn money at your convenience. Top commission paid for soliciting car simonizing. For information, call 733-9539 after 8 p.m.

Wanted: cook to prepare 5 meals per week, 4 lunches & 1 dinner, for approx. 10 people. Call Chris 288-8574.

HOUSING

ISRAEL IN APRIL? Modern furnished 3-bedroom, 2-bathroom apartment for rent or exchange Montreal accommodation from April, 4-7 months. Dr. Gale 392-4652(9-5), 849-4931(home).

Woman looking for apartment to share in all-female or mixed house. Call 522-5045.

Looking for someone to share a large 5½ rm. apt.—starting April 1. Durocher below Pine—\$80 monthly—recently painted, clean. Call Lewis at 849-3863 after 6.

Efficient, light moving. Reasonable rates. 843-8138.

1½ to sublet from March 1st; \$140 per month, everything included. 1585 McGregor; 937-1479 late eves.

TYPING

EXPERT typing on Executive Electric. Call Theresa 9 to 5 at 392-8902; evenings and weekends at 288-5496. Multilingual.

Experienced secretary will type papers, reports IMMEDIATELY day or eves, 487-9177. Lecture notes, term papers, resumes, same day service. 733-3272.

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Lunch: \$1.99

Student Dinner
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\$2.50 w-l.D.)

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McGill Film Society

Tonight

Saturday

ONIBABA

EL TOPO

L-132

75 cents

7 & 9:30

FDAA

75 cents

7 & 9:30

McGill Shotokan Karate Club

by Sherwin Wong

It's one o'clock, Saturday afternoon up at the Currie Gymnasium. Inside one of the large rooms, there was a lightning movement of bat-in-hands and quick shuffle of feet—a familiar sight of Chinese players trying to beat each other in a game of table tennis.

Occasionally, the melodic, popping sound of table tennis bat and ball meeting in mid-air is broken by a human voice. The voice belongs to Jean Moreau, one of two karate instructors for the McGill Shotokan Karate Club.

Moreau—bearded, thirty years old, and a first-dan black belt is instructing the advanced class on one of several karate techniques that he would teach that afternoon.

He summons Greg Henderson to the front of the class. Being the president of the club, Henderson makes for a perfect "guinea pig."

With the class at full attention, sensei (teacher) Moreau points to his stomach and hip, wiggles around like a hula dancer, and stresses to the onlookers that when attacking, the body must be loose and flexible if the hand punch is ever to reach the opponent in two forward steps.

Sure enough, Moreau makes contact to the mid-section of Henderson. He then demonstrates what a stiff body cannot achieve. In two steps, his supposed blow falls two feet short. Moreau scans his eight students and is probably saying to himself, "Now you guys try it, I gotta go to the can!"

At one o'clock, sensei

Moreau ends the lesson by instructing the students to kneel and meditate. The senior member of the advanced class, Greg Henderson, is allowed to speak.

"Seiza (sit)."
"Mokusou (meditate)."

They mokusou for thirty seconds or so. Henderson continues the meditation sequence...

"Mokusou-yame (finish

meditation)." Then the bowing process begins...

"Shomen-ni-rei (bow to front)," commands Henderson. Both sensei and students comply.

"Sensei-ni-rei (bow to teacher)." Both sensei and students bow to each as a sign of gratitude and respect. End of class.

Ten years ago, Jean Moreau started practising karate. Eight years later, in 1973, he received his 1st-dan black belt in the Shotokan style and began to teach karate. It was love at first sight when he saw Shotokan karate.

My style

"The first time I saw Shotokan karate, the way the instructor was doing the movements, I felt it was my style," related Moreau. "I saw some other styles of karate before, but I wasn't impressed by them."

Moreau gets along with the karatekas. There is a relaxed atmosphere in the dojo (place where karate is taught). His voice is calm, cool, and caring. By no means are the karatekas to do whatever they want. One student, who was lax in his movements, received a rap on the head by the sensei. He shaped up immediately.

Moreau's friendliness even extends to his policy of non-violence. He has never been forced to use karate on the street. As Moreau states, "I have good legs to run away from a fight." (It must be that beard that scares would-be muggers away).

"When I talk to people, there's always a way of making

arrangements (without fighting). Even if the person calls me a chicken, it doesn't matter to me."

Moreau teaches a karate style which is one of the most popular and most practised of the Oriental martial arts in the world. The style was started by Gichin Funakoshi in 1902 on the island of Okinawa. Shotokan is a combination of the blinding fast Shorin-ryu style and the impressively powerful Shorei-ryu style.

Other rewards

Shotokan karate is not only a means of attaining physical fitness and self-defence, but there are other rewards as well.

"I think it's an art as well as self-defence," commented Greg Henderson, who is a brown-belt holder. "You receive not only physical strength but also mental strength. You develop both your outer physical and also your spiritual inside."

The "spiritual inside" that Henderson is referring to is "ki." Ki means the mental and spiritual power summoned through concentration and breathing maneuvers to accomplish physical feats.

The Shotokan Karate Club was formed by three students—Greg Henderson, president; Lorne Thompson, vice-president; and Murray Feldhammer, treasurer.

All three are former Vanier CEGEP alumni and have studied Shotokan karate at the Ville St-Laurent school. Naturally, they liked it so much that they wanted more of it. As a result, last semester they formed the club open to all McGill students at a fee of \$15 plus the

standard \$1.50 fee for registration. Their promotional stunts included advertising in the "Today" column of the highly respectable McGill Daily. The Daily publicity has helped the club gain new members—even one or two females, at that (no hate-mail, please). Henderson is astounded at the increase in membership of the club.

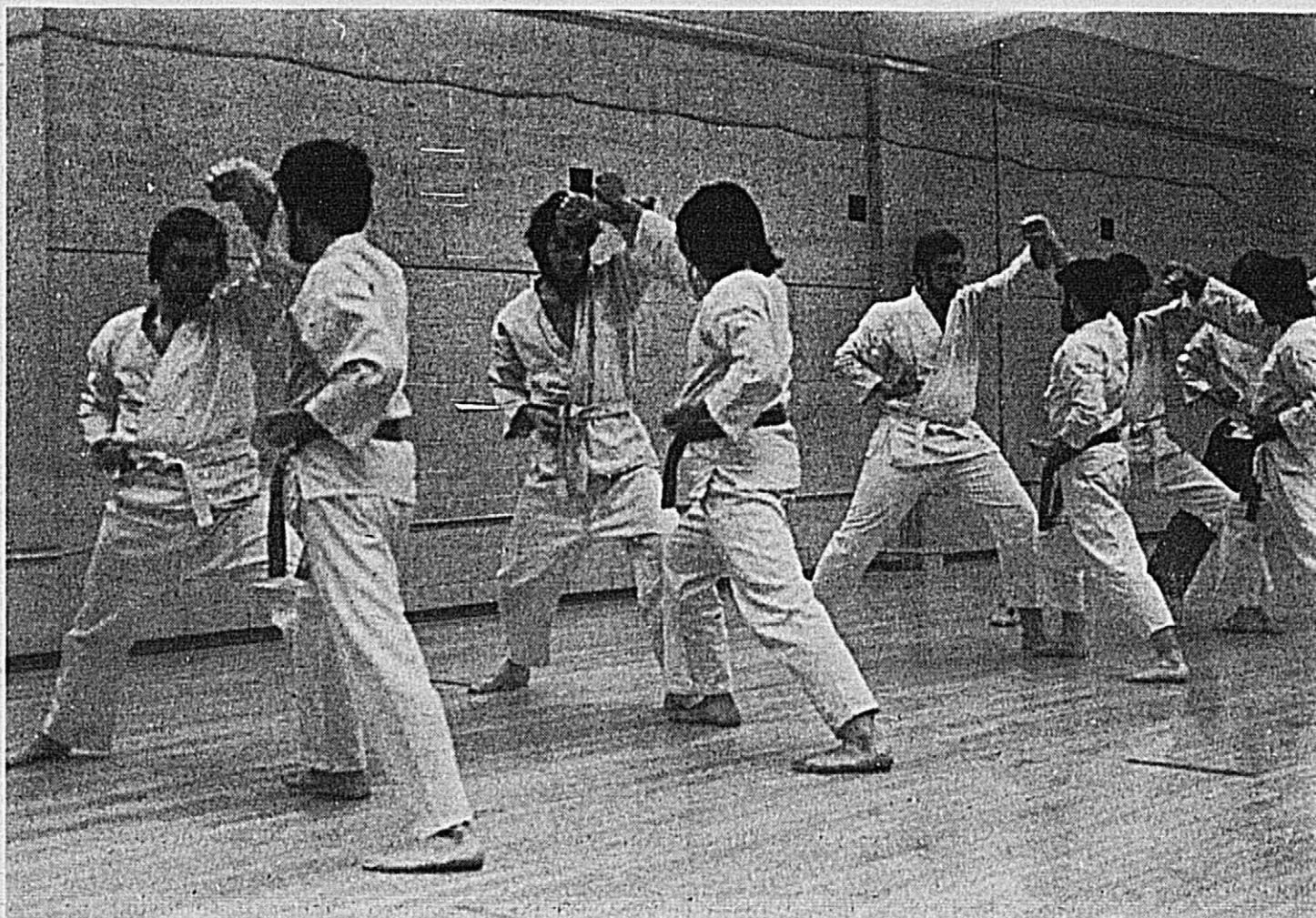
"Our club has really grown," revealed a U1 Geography student. "It seems that every week we get new members."

Recruiting officer

To ensure the steady expansion of the young group, the post of recruiting officer has been relegated to James Lor, green belt. He describes himself as a "hustler who just tries to get people to come." C'mon James, don't be modest. Perhaps karate has instilled some modesty into the man. Nevertheless, Lor is satisfied that the club membership has transformed the fledgling group into a viable organization.

It is true that some members will or have dropped out for various reasons. But for those who remain, they will know that their effort will not be in vain. They will achieve unity of body, mind and spirit; a way to free the ego from the limitations of physical equality; from external movement, an inner awareness. They student must be content with himself.

As Jean Moreau states, "I only want personal satisfaction for my students. I don't care if they stay at black belt or white belt for the rest of their lives. If they are happy inside and are happy to practise karate, then I will be happy, too."



daily sports

McGill on the rocks

Let's curl, Ducat

by Mike Cohen

McGill's fearsome foursome takes to the ice today in the biggest intercollegiate curling event of the year, the Men's Curling QUAA Championship. This year the event features six teams from the traditional schools such as College Militaire Royale, Concordia, Macdonald College and some new entries from U du Q à Chicoutimi and Rimouski. The tournament hosted by Macdonald College will be held at the Royal Montreal CC.

McGill's power-packed entry stars Steve Ducat at skip along with freshman Gord Hess at

third, Doug Clarke second and the perennial lead Richard Dubois. For Dubois & Ducat it's the last chance they'll get at the gold for it's their final year of studies here. Dubois played on the Redman team of 1974 only to come up short. Ducat, who skipped last year's team to a disastrous third-place finish, has been having a phenomenally successful year. He led his team to victories in both the Colts and the St. Lambert Bonspiel. Hopefully the team will return with the title that McGill dominated for three years prior to 1974. Good luck guys! The first draw is at 1 pm. Spectators are welcome.

The McGill Pre-Med Society

presents a talk you won't want to miss:

**GETTING INTO
MEDICAL SCHOOL**given by Dr. Richard C. Long
Dean of Admissions of the
McGill Medical Schoolto be held on Tuesday, February 24th
at 1:00 pm. in the Meakins Theatre,
McIntyre Medical Bldg.**MCGILL
SNOW SHOW
1976****FRIDAY**

Register your team of six for the

LUMBERJACK CONTESTCutting, axing, rolling & general forest frolicking at
noon on Lower Campus.

Register at the Box Office in the Union.

No entry fee. Details & rules available upon
registration.Please note: date has been changed to Friday, Feb.
20th, 12-2 pm.**McGill on
The Mountain**

Skating, cross-country, tobogganing at

BEAVER LAKEon Mt. Royal. Hour-long rides on horse sleigh around
mountain for 99 cents. Free shuttle bus starting at
six. Prizes include a complimentary dinner for 2 up to
\$25.00 at HOSTARIA ROMANA.

Return to

BARN DANCEin the Union Ballroom starting at 9:30 with Bill
Osterman (Footstomper extraordinaire) & F.
Carrignon (Quebec's leading fiddler).
Prizes for best dressed and dancers.

OR TO

ASUS JAZZ NIGHT

in Gertrude's with the Frank Costi band at 8. Free.

SATURDAY**SNOW SHOW FINALE**disco spectacular with the **PURE ENERGY SHOW**
Admission: \$1.25 for McGill students, \$2.25 for
others in the Union Ballroom at 8 pm.**SNOW SHOW****ICE SCULPTURE CONTEST**We're trying to bring
back the old tradition of
covering the campus
with ice sculptures. So
if you have a couple of
spare hours, a touch of
talent and could do with
an extra \$100, get your
friends together and
show us what you can
do.Considering number of
sculptures, vandalism
and weather conditions,
we are offering a reward
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you really have no
excuse.
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UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

presents
Sat., Feb. 21st
Snow Show Finale

**DANCE
PARTY**

featuring:
The PURE ENERGY BAND
a ten-piece band & show

\$1.25 McGill Students Union Ballroom 8 pm.
\$2.25 Others

**NOTICE
TO ALL '76 GRADUATES ***Please note that VAN DYCK & MEYERS STUDIOS
has been selected as the **SOLE PHOTOGRAPHER**
for the '76 Yearbook.

Starting Monday, February 23, Graduates can have their pictures taken.

* For more information, call 849-7327

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Thursday
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Closed on Sunday

**UNIVERSITY
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO REVIEW THE POSITION OF
VICE-PRINCIPAL (PLANNING)**

Positions Open: Two McGill Students

Application Forms:Available in Students' Society Office,
Main Floor, Union.**Deadline:**

4:30 pm, Wednesday, 25 February 1976

Applications should be delivered to
Miss Denise Despres, Secretary